TERROR IS NOT OVER.

Martinique Survivors in Danger of Starving.

WHOLE DISTRICTS SUBMERGED.

France, Where Food Is Scarce.

New Craters Opened in the Northern Part of the Island, Rivers Overflowing Their Banks and Thousands Are Driven From Their Homes-Need of Prompt Relief Made Plain-Work of Exploring the Ruins of St. Pierre and of Cremating the Many Dead Is Difficult.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. From THE SUN Correspondent at Fort de France FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 12. This city is already filled with thousands of refugees from the north end of the island and more are constantly coming in

The terror has now taken a new form There is imminent danger of starvation before help can get here.

NEED OF FOOD SOON AT FORT DE FRANCE. The victims of the awful disaster who have escaped with their lives and even without injury are dazed and helpless as children. They are absolutely destitute of everything save the few garments on their backs.

The food supply is so small that with the utmost caution it cannot last long among those who are here already, to say nothing of those who are still to come.

CROWDING INTO THE TOWN. From all points stragglers are making their way here. All the relief expeditions for a few minutes but then sank. that are constantly going out bring here

all whom they rescue. The French cruiser Suchet has already landed here practically all the inhabitants of Le Precheur, the village of nearly 4,000 inhabitants near St. Pierre which escaped destruction. In addition to these there are those at Morne Rouge, something like six hundred in all.

RUINED AREA EXTENSIVE.

All the district for miles about St. Pierre is a desolate waste. Even the whole appearance of the country has been transformed. Where there were hills there are now deep crevasses, and where there were cultivated valleys there are hills.

It is not believed that there are any per sons left alive in the northern part of the sland. Those who have not perished have fled either to this place or elsewhere along the south coast. How many were lost in endeavors to escape in small boats to other islands will never be known.

All that is certain is that many did take to the water in this way and of these but very few have been heard from. There a small boat could live only by a miracle. CLOUD OF SMOKE STILL HOVERS OVER THE

SCENE. Over St. Pierre and all the country for miles around there is still, even in the middle of the day, a darkness from the great black canopy of smoke that continues to rise from Mont Pelée and spread out over

the sky to the horizon. At considerable distances from where the big soufrière of the volcano was new craters have broken out.

To add to the devastation the rivers which took their rise from the vicinity of Pelée have overflowed their banks on the north side of the island and wide areas of country are under water.

SICKENING CONDITIONS IN THE RUINED CITY The work of exploring the ruins of St. Pierre is carried on with the utmost diffiulty. There is a constant shower of cin-

iers and ashes from the mountain. hat arises from the great heaps of dead which he exposed in all directions or are

nangled with the heaps of ruins. Thousands are buried so deep under great mounds of mud, lava and cinders that they under favorable conditions. These are

mofensive, but among the thousands exposed or partially exposed decomposition has advanced with horrible rapidity. Working in the terrific heat, in the foul

and danger of the surroundings, tries the serves and physical endurance to the utstood. The stench itself is so awful that

FOOD SUPPLY FAR TOO SMALL, EVEN NOW Food is coming in here from Gradeloupe, of the whole amount that can be spared from there, from Mr. Lucia and other near by islands is even now inadequate to the needs of the thousands of half-starved men, women and children who are already ters. That many must die of starvation

seems now inestimble. Added to this there is the danger of the cuthreak of an epidemic. The heat is ciense and the unboulthy season is right at hand. With all that the people of the riend have aiready endured it is feared hat new horrors are alread for them.

Districts south of de France and tack of the town are extended with people the room now must be on the verge of corvation. Unless help comes to them eccu they must die. The notice interior is Already almost stripped have of food

Those who have been engaged in the Fork of relief are almost worn out with

Bound Trip Tickets to faitfornis I all three offices offering diversity of tendering and returning via Chicago and Smeth-views, I camp Facility and Southern Pacific Size. See, etc. 207 and 549 Broadway, ..., pp. 1

fatigue and the ordeals they have been terrible than at first reported. Refugees the southeast of this island are being felt through. It is hoped that the arrival of men-of-war will give them relief.

50,000 NOW NEED FOOD. All told it is estimated that there are now 50,000 people on the island who are without shelter and suffering for food.

All estimates as to the total loss of life up to the present are pure speculation, although the most conservative agree that it will reach fully 30,000.

They are gone and are part of the horrors that are behind us. It is the thought of Refugees Flocking to Fort de the thousands that may be added to this number from the horrors yet to come that is now uppermost

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

Some of the rescued members of the crew of the wrecked British steamer Roraima have recovered sufficiently to give descriptions of what occurred in the harbor of St. Pierre on the morning of Thursday The steamer arrived there about 6 o'clock in the morning, and several passengers were on the deck when the terrible eruption came. Among them were some women, who were lost.

Evans and Norris, members of the crew. rushed below when the hail of lava and ashes fell, and were not badly burned.

When they returned to the deck they and other members of the crew who had escaped the first missiles of death, set to work to fight the fire on the ship and to build rafts on which to escape. The steamer was then in a sinking condition. Before she went down the French warship Suchet came along and took off the living.

Capt. Muggah, the survivors say, was on the bridge when the eruption came, and he was terribly burned.

His injuries crazed him and he tried to jump overboard while tearing at his clothing which was burning.

Other men, less seriously burned, tried to prevent him, but he finally broke away and jumped into the bay. He kept affoat

Other survivors tell the same story, Some of them who were below decks when the first shower of lava fell and others who, though on deck, by some miracle escaped the first deathdealing mass, are in the hospital and most of them will recover. One or two are so badly injured that they cannot recover.

ST. PIERRE'S SCENE OF HORROR. Bodles Lying All About the Streets and the Ruin Is Complete.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, May 12. - Details of the destrucion of St. Pierre and the condition found by the first searchers in the ruined city are beginning to arrive here.

[Most of the following details were printed exclusively in THE SUN yesterday morning in the story from its correspondent at Fort de France.1

HOW THE DESTROYED CITY LOOKS. The correspondent of the Petit Parisier at Fort de France says that the quays near the anchorage at St. Pierre are covered with heaps of merchandise, which are still

All the trees in the vicinity of the city were levelled with the ground, and the few that escaped burning all lie with their heads to the south.

The stones on which the lighthouse stood were torn asunder and thrown for a

Injured survivors of neighboring districts declare that they saw no flame, only burning cinders. The centre of the town, which is ten

miles from Mont Pelée, has been converted into a rocky plain. Otherwise, the

TERROR IN THE FACES OF THE DEAD.

All the inhabitants died from asphy ciation in the exact positions in which the cataclysm surprised them. The hands of the dead were elenched and anguish was written on their faces.

It is estimated that 30,000 persons perburied under cinders to the depth of sev-

ANOTHER DESCRIPTION OF THE RUINS. Another despatch says the steamer Pubis went from Fort de France to St. Pierre taking those who were appointed by the Government to distribute help among the refugees from St. Pierre, who had sought refuge at Carbet. On the voyage she met

tugs towing lighters filled with refugees. It was difficult to land at St. Pierre, the heat on shore being overpowering. The hospital clock was found intact. It had stopped at 7.50. Not a living thing was een, nor could a drop of water be found.

The darkness caused by the clouds of ashes and the incessant rumblings of the earth added to the horror of the scene.

All that remains of the Government offices are the metal gates. Traces can be seen of the sites that were occupied by the Cuatoms House and numerous large stores

Bodies were found lying in all sorts of attitudes. All the victims were completely nude, and the features of many of them were reposeful. In one spot the bodies of nine children, locked in each others' arms, were found

The vaults of the Eack of Martinique were found intact. Securities and specie to the value of 2,000,000 marks were sent to

MANY DISTRICTS SERVEROLD. Martinique Sursivers Briven from Their

Appeal of Partie Responds to Tax book LONDON, May 12 - The British Adminis trator of Dominica. Mr. H. Hesketh Bell, cables the Colonial Office under to-day's

date as follows: "The Martinique outsetcophe is even more

Bener's Sines Are Pare." M. T. Lewis & Bone Co., 180 Fulton St., N. V. who arrived this morning from the north here. end of the island state that new craters are opening in many directions.

"The rivers are overflowing their banks, and large areas on the north side of the island are submerged.

"Other districts are crowded with sur rivors. Almost total darkness continues. "I do not believe that Guadeloupe will be able adequately to relieve the stupendous

distress." The Royal Mail Steamship Company has received a cable despatch from Barbadoes stating that the property of the company and the fleet were not injured by the

No information has been received by the British Bible Society as to whether Mr. and Mrs. Poirer are among the victims at

THIS VILLAGE ESCAPED. French Warship Takes 4,000 Survivors of Precheur to Fort de France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, May 12.-M. Lanessan, Minister of Marine, has received the following message from Commander Calvé of the French warship Suchet:

"The Suchet, aided by the Danish cruiser Valkyrien, and the French Cable Combrought to Fort de France all the population of the village of Precheur." The population of the village of Precheur was about 4,000.

OFFICIALS WHO PERISHED

M. Decrais, Minister of Colonies, announces to-night that among the victims at St. Pierre are ninety-eight French colonial officials, including Chief Magistrate Carrend, Commandant Gerbauit and wife, and Curé Bertal.

Fifteen Sisters of Mercy are also among The Barkentine Was Probably in St. Pierre those lost. One priest and six teachers with their families left the town in time.

RULERS ADD TO RELIEF FUND. King and Kaiser Open Their Purses -Raising Money in Paris.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. Paris, May 12.-President Loubet has placed 20,000 francs at the disposal of the committee which was formed to collect subscriptions for the sufferers at St. Pierre. The Council of Ministers has given 5,500

The American Chamber of Commerce has sent a note of sympathy to M Millerand. the Minister of Commerce, on the disaster at Martinique. The Chamber has called meeting of the American colony for Wednesday for the purpose of raising subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the

EAISER CONTRIBUTES \$2,500.

BERLIN, May 12.- Emperor William has sent a despatch to President Loubet of France conveying his sympathy on account of the disaster in the French colony of Martinique. The Kaiser has also subscribed 10,000 marks (\$2,500) for the relief of the sufferers by the volcanic eruptions.

Paris, May 12.- Emperor William wired the following message from Wiesbaden to

"I am profoundly moved by the terrible catastrophe that has struck St. Pierre, Martinique, resulting in a loss of life almost equal to Pompeii. I hasten to offer to France the expression of my most sincere sympathy. May the Almighty solace the hearts of those who are weeping over their irreparable losses. The German Ambassador at Paris will remit to you 10,000 marks for the afflicted."

President Loubet replied as follows: I am touched by the sympathetic message your Majesty sends on France's affliction

KING EDWARD SENDS \$5,000. LONDON, May 12 .- In the House of Lords to-day Lord Ripon, Liberal. formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressed the sympathy of the House with France at the disaster at Martinique.

King Edward has sent £1,000 to the Paris committee that is collecting subscriptions ished in St. Pierre. Most of the victims are for the distressed inhabitants of Martinique.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has sent the following message to Sir Robert Lleweiyn, Governor of the Windward

"I am commanded by the King to express his deep regret at the calamity that has befallen St. Vincent and his sympathy for the sufferers and the bereaved."

The Colonial Office has received a message from the Secretary of the Colonies at charge of the expedition. Doctors and a superintending clerk will be left at Martinique, if it is found necessary.

THE CZAR'S STMPATHY.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12. The Czar and the Empress have telegraphed President Loubet their sympathy over the Martinique dieaster. The despatch says they share with M. Loubet a lively sympathy and feeling of grief at the catastrophe that France has COLIMA PUFFS SMOKE AND FIRE.

SEA LEVEL LOWERED. f able Steamer Discovers an Effect of the

Frapiloss. repeated a sible Desputch to THE SIX ST THOMAS, D. W. I., May 12. - The United

Statio tog Potomac going to Martinique from Porto Rico, passed fermings modey

The French cable ship Fourier-Quertier, which is at work on repairs to the cable, reports that in some places near Martinique the cable was found 1,300 metres below the

EFFECT FELT AT JAMAICA. bulphur Springs Stath There Extremely Hot - Weather fighte:

Appearant Country prosperiors on Table News EINGSTON, Jamaica. May 17 Disturb and back \$2.55 For or, excursion tool Decoration but inches and backanced caused by the voicanic eruptions to

WE GIVE PROMPT AID.

The Sulphur Springs Bath has grown extremely hot. The weather is extremely

A report from Dominica states that the Boiling Lake in that island has disappeared, and the atmosphere is impregnated with sulphur gases.

ENGINEER MORRIS ALIVE.

His Mother Much Relieved -Bad News

for Others in Brooklyn. The news of yesterday from Martinique brought a confirmation of the worst reports to three families of members of the crew of the ill-fated Roraima and hope and gladness to one family in Brooklyn.

The message was in a cablegram to A. E. Outerbridge of the Quebec Steamship Company, to which the Roraima belonged It was from R. H. Gordon & Co., the company's agents at Dominica, and was as follows:

*Chief officer and assistant purser taken by Korona to Fort de France. Engineer Morris and names cabled yesterday are left in hospital at Fort de France seriously injured. Muggah and Braun and all others

are dead. The relatives and friends of the crew were immediately notified of the contents of the cablegram. Mrs. Morris, mother of Engineer Morris, was greatly relieved. She was prostrated on Sunday because pany's steamer Pouyer Quertier, has of the report that her son was among those

> the Roraima, who is among the dead, lived at 462 Eleventh street, with his married sister, Mrs. Frank Avery. James McTear, the engineer of the Ro-

James Adams, 25 years old, a waiter on

raima, was a resident of Newark. He lived with his young wife, whom he married only about a year ago, at 809 Ridge street Mrs. McTear is overcome with grief.

THE L. D. NORTON LOST?

Harbor on May S. It is now generally believed that the wooden barkentine L. D. Norton, 464 tons gross, which sailed from this port for St. Pierre, Martinique, on April 12, was in St. Pierre harbor at the time of the eruption, and was lost with all on board. The Norton hailed from Harport, Nova Scotia, where her principal owner, G. B. Lockhart, now lives. Her captain was L. D. Norton, and he was a part owner. Despatches from the West Indies have mentioned an American barkentine as among the vessels destroyed.

TIDINGS ON BOATS SOON DUE. The only vessels which were anywhere ear Martinique within a day or so of the eruption and now about due at port are the Frederick Heinrik and the Fluminense, both of which are likely to

arrive here to-day or to-morrow. Of these the Flumineuse was the closer o the scene of the disturbance, both as to time and place. She sailed from Barbadoes on the 6th of Me, and on the 7th, while Pelée was in violent excitement, but still a day from the disastrous explosion, would most likely have been at no very

great distance from Martinique. Even at 7:50 on the morning of the Sth, when the great catastrophe came, the Fluminense might well have been within hearing distance of the awful uproar and near enough, perhaps, to have felt the and cinders. Barbadoes is only a little over one hundred miles from Martinique, and the Fluminense's course would take her

in the general direction of that island. The Heinrik left Port au Prince, Hayti, on the same day the Fluminense left Bar-

badoes. AS SCIENCE VIEWS IT.

Prof. Williams of Yale Talks on the Disaster From a Geological Standpoint. NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12 .- Prof.

Henry S. Williams, Silliman professor of geology at Yale, this afternoon in discussing the Martinique horror, said: "The trouble at Martinique was undoubtedly of volcanic origin. It might have been associated with earthquake stricken island. The island of St. Vincent, energy, as the two sometimes occur together. The thunder and lightning which

accompanied the eruption are not uncom-

mon at such times. They were produced by the tension in the atmosphere. "The volcanic explosions were due to water getting into the cavities in the earth and coming in contact with the heated rocks. These explosions are frequent in the vicinity of the sea or rivers. The ashes spoken of were really not ashes, but frag-

ments of rock thrown out." "How far down in the earth are these disturbances?" the professor was asked. "At various depths. Usually they are retty deep in the earth and may be several miles down. The matter that flows out after an explosion is not real fire, but mot ten matter. It is red hot and flows down the mountain like water and gives the impression of fire. Gases are emitted, and Barbadoes announcing that he has gone taking fire produce the flame which is with the relief expedition to Martinique on often seen. The molten matter sets fire the Royal Mail steamship Solent. He is in to anything in its course. The theory is is under very great pressure and this pressure keeps it from becoming molten. But as soon as it is thrown up, then it is molten

away of masses of rock and then there is a settling of the earth. At the Charleston earthquake the crack in the earth was several miles long. The earth settled only

Volcano to Mexico Showing Strong Indi-

estions of an Eruption. GUADALEZARA, Mexico, Moy 12 The coling velegate shows atrong tedinations. of a great eruption and the inhabitants

living to the valley at its base are moving a safe distance from the peak, from which sinche and nuffe of flame have been belching for neveral days. Mount Colina has been showing indice. to believe that the people of the Leibed States tions of renewed activity for several sceigs were willing that Congress should not only and this threatening condition caused express their sympathy with suffering but tions of renewed activity for several weeks

the work of constructing the extension of passing near to the base of the mountain, a come temporarily. Since the ratestrophe at fit. Pierro, the people of the Colima. shedrict are very thready and it will take been the practice of the I misd muster ever very little demonstration on the part of the coleano to produce a panie

Congress Votes \$200,000 for Martinique Survivors.

DIXIE LOADING SUPPLIES HERE.

Other Ships to Take Away the Living if Necessary.

Consul Ayme's Report That 50,000 Persons Are Homeless and Hungry Brings Immediate Response -- President Roosevelt Takes Personal Charge of the Arrangements-His Message to Congress Asked for \$500,000 and the Amount May Be Increased to That Sum-Nine Votes in the House Against the Generous Grant-None in Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-President Roosevelt's enthusiasm, to which was added the hearty cooperation of three members of his Cabinet, set the machinery of the Government humming to-day in providing measures for the relief of the stricken survivors of the Martinique catastrophe. From early this morning until after the close of the official business day, there were lively times at the White House and in certain bureaus of the Departments of the Treasury, War and the Navy. When the President and his busy subordinates finished their work they had the satisfaction of knowing that nothing within the province of the Administration had been left undone o further the work of humanity in the

devastated island. The French Ambassador, who called on President Roosevelt in the forenoon to deliver a message of thanks from the President of France for the sympathy expressed by this Government and to ask Mr. Roosevelt to assist in extending succor to the people of Martinique, learned that plans had already been set afoot to lend a strong hand in the work of relief. The direct result of the Ambassador's visit was the transmission of a message to Congress by President Roosevelt, asking that \$500,000 be appropriated for the purchase of relief supplies and the expense of their transportation and distribution. To this message Congress responded very promptly by authorizing the immediate expenditure of \$200,000, which will be increased, it is believed, if it does not prove sufficient for the purpose. The President's message

follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Representatives "One of the greatest calamities in history has fallen upon our neighboring island of Martinique. The Consul of the United States at Guadeloupe has telegraphed from Fort de France, under date of vesterday tidal-wave heaving of the sea and to have | that the disaster is complete; that the city of been within the radius of the rain of ashes | St. Pierre has ceased to exist, and that the perished. He is informed that 30,000 people have lost their lives, and that 50,000 are homeless and hungry; that there is urgent need of all kinds of provisions, and that the visit of vessels for the work of supply and

rescue is imperatively required. "The Government of France, while expressing their thanks for the marks of sympathy which have reached them from America, inform us that Fort de France and the entire island of Martinique are still threatened. They, therefore, request that, for the purpose of rescuing the people who are in such deadly peril and threatened with starvation, the Government of the United States may send, as soon as possible, the means of transporting them from the and, perhaps, others in that region are also seriously menaced by the calamity Martinique.

which has taken so appalling a form in "I have directed the Departments of the Treasury, of War and of the Navy to take such measures for the relief of these Louis H. Ayme, United States Consul at. stricken peoples as lie within the discretion, and I earnestly commend this case of unexampled disaster to the generous consideration of the Congress. For this purpose I recommend that an appropriation of \$500,000 be made, to be in me-

diately availing. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT, "WHITE HOUSE, Washington, May 12, 1902." CONGRESS ACTS PROMPTLY.

After the message was received in the House Mr Hemenway (Rep. Ind | presented the Senate bill for the relief of sufferer; by the volcanic disaster in the French West Indies, with a substitute unanimously recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. creasing the appropriation from \$100,000

tions were being made by the people of the l'mited States, and the committee believed that \$200,000 would be sufficient, at least for the present. Should it prove to be insufcrease the amount. But prompt action was ecosory if the people to be affected were

victims of the resert disaster were subjected the great and powerful republic of France, s people Congress had no right to be generous with the money of the propie whom it | set was well under way

aid to the suffering, even to the uttermost

that that policy would now be reversed.

bill was passed-196 to 9. The negative votes were east by Messrs. Clayton of Alabama, Burgess and Lanham of Texas, Gaines, Moon and Snodgrass of Tennessee, Tate of Georgia, Underwood of Alabama, and Williams of Mississippi.

Soon after the bill was passed the Senate received a message from the House announcing the passage by that body of a substitute for the Senate bill for the relief of the citizens of the French West Indies, increasing the appropriation from \$100,000 to \$200,000. substitute was laid before the Senate and was immediately passed. Mr. Cullom re-ferred to the President's message recommending an appropriation of \$500,000 and said that the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the message was referred,

PREPARATIONS TO SEND RELIEF A dozen other things were done during the day by the President and his assistants to show how thoroughly their sympathies had been enlisted by the distress of the people of Martinique. The following enumeration of what has been done by the Government shows how thorough is the scheme of relief:

The naval training ship Dixie ordered to sail to-morrow from Brooklyn with relief supplies-\$70,000 worth of food \$5,000 worth of medicine, \$20,000 worth of clothing, blankets and shelter tents, three army Surgeons, and one army Commissary with \$5,000 to spend will go on the Dixie; the naval collier Sterling ordered to load with stores at San Juan, Porto Rico, and proceed to Martinique; the naval training ship Buffalo, at Brooklyn, ordered to get ready to take more supplies; two naval water ships ordered to get ready for carrying fresh water to the sufferers; ves sels of the United States Ravenue Cutter Service and Coast Survey placed at the disposal of the War Department for carrying supplies or to take away survivors; the United States cruiser Cincinnati sails from San Domingo for Martinique to take away survivors and render other assistance; United States naval tug Potomac sails from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Martinique to take away survivors and render other assistance: National Red Cross asked

to cooperate. From this enumeration it will be seen that President Roosevelt had a busy day. It was also a busy day for Secretary of the Navy Moody, who got to his office when a good many of his employees were just getting out of bed, and prepared to continue the good work he had begun on Saturday in ordering the Cincinnati to Martinique, authorizing the Commandant at San Juan to send the Potomac there, and directing that the Dixie be made ready for sea. Secretary of War Root has directed Commissary-General Weston, Quartermaster-General Ludington and Surgeon-General Sternberg to order the concentration of supplies at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for shipment on the Dixie. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw sent notice to the proper officers of his Department to get revenue cutters and coast survey vessels in readiness for instant service.

PRESIDENT SUPERINTENDS THE WORK. When President Roosevelt went to his office this morning he had made up his mind personally to superintend the arrange ments for furnishing assistance to the people of Martinique. The first thing he did was to direct Secretary Cortelyou to inform the Secretaries of the Treasury War and Navy what he wanted done. Mr Cortelyou promptly sent this identical

note to each of the three Cabinet officers: "The President directs me to express you his wish that your Department g to the furthest limits of executive discre tion in the work of relief and rescue in the

afflicted islands of the Caribbean. It will be noticed that the relief measures contemplated by the President are not specifically restricted to Martinique and it is understood that if St. Vincent or any other stricken community needs assistance it will be furnished. In fact, the instructions to Commander McLean of the Dixie, which were mailed by the Navy Department this evening, permit him to call at any of the British islands where relief may

CONSUL PRENTIS AND FAMILY LOST. The President learned early through

be necessary.

codfish, flour, beans, rice, sait meats and biscuits as quickly as possible. Visits of

war vessels valuable." PRESIDENT DIDN'T WAIT FOR CONGRESS TO

ACT. Feeling confident that Congress would om the committee in view of the message not neglect his appeal for authority to om the President recommending that \$500. render assistance to the suffering islandon he appropriated. Generous contributers, President Roosevelt decided not to wait until an appropriation bill had been passed but to order the immediate selection from the army stores of supplies to the amount of \$100,000, that being the sum authorized by the measure which passed the Senate until to-day on objection by Representative Mr Inderwood (Dem. Als. again ex-presend his objection to the proposed legisla. direction Secretary Ross, the Subsistence, ion. Members did not stand in the House. Quartermaster's and Medical departments to legislate upon their sympathies, or upon of the army were ordered to get these their neartstrings. The suffering people, symples made for shiptons on the Division of the army were ordered to get these supplies ready for shipment on the Dinaand by the time the relief resolution was nation whose proud boast it had always passed by both bruses the actual work of been that it was able to take care of its own concentrating medicane, food, clothing, &c. at Brooklyn for abspragnt on the relief ve-

The wisdom of Sucretary Mondy's decby Mejase them, the said he was sind should should be be be been of baturday to order the Disie to pre- of Martinique have been exchanged by President decided to send relief supplies of France that they were willing that Congress should for days were gained by Mr. Moody's catend the proposed relief. He hoped that the hill sould be proposed relief. He hoped that the hill sould be proposed unanimously, but across to morroug In response to the hill sould not be slow, that it should be to the demand for more rolled towards. Mr. It is the form the proposed to the proposed of the proposed to the demand for more rolled towards. Mr. Mondy sent instructions to the Commandant Mr Invigation (hem. ten) said that it had of the Brooklyn havy Yard to have the training ship Buffalo put in condition to proceed to Martinique and to the Command. | Freeting

parts of the earth, and he did not believe the big collier Sterling with Quartermaster's stores and start for the devastated island when she had completed loading.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TUG POTOMAC HAS SAILED FOR MARTINIQUE The first news which the Navy Department had that the tug Potomac had gone to Martinique came this morning from Capt. Yates Stirling, the Commandant of the San Juan naval station. His telegram said that she sailed yesterday. This afternoon the Department got a telegram from Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, the Potomac's commander, dated Island of Dominica, reporting his arrival there and

that he was leaving immediately for Mar-Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, who showed in the Spanish War that he was a resourceful officer, demonstrated again to-day that he was alive to the requirements of an emergency, by suggesting to Secretary Moody that fresh water for drinking purposes be sent to Martinique. He not only made this suggestion, but offered to furnish the means to carry it out. His idea will be laid before the President and the Cabinet by Secretary Moody to-morrow, when the relief plans will be perfected. Admiral

Bradford's suggestion was embodied in this memorandum for Secretary Moody: "It has occurred to the bureau that the refugees from the island of Martinique may suffer for the want of good water. Naturally surface water will be strongly impregnated with sulphur, and therefore unsuitable for drinking purposes. There is a good water barge at Key West, with a capacity of 175,000 gallons ready for immediate use. There is another one at Norfolk, with a capacity of 400,000 gallons, ready for immediate use. They might be towed at once to whatever locality is selected for a camp for the refugees. They can be refilled at Kingston, Jamaica or Cape Haytien, Hayti, where their is an abundance of good water.

RED CROSS GETS TO WORK. Col. William H. Michael, Chief Clerk of the State Department, who is a member of the Executive Board of the National Red Cross, said to-day that arrangements are being made for a special meeting of the board for to-morrow to devise means for distributing relief to the people of Martinique. Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross, left Washington Thursday for Russia to attend the convention of the Red Cross Organization of the World. Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Army, retired, is First Vice-President of the National Red Cross. Gen. Wilson is in Wash-

ington. Gen. Wilson has issued a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cross to-morrow afternoon at the State Department. The committee will probably make an appeal to the public for contributions to supply the urgent needs of the survivors of the disaster.

The treasury of the Red Cross now contains between \$1,500 and \$2,000, which will not go far toward the work. The committee will also make provision for sending its agents to the scene of the disaster to aid in the work of distributing food and supplies. Offers of services have already been

received by Secretary Briggs. M. Cambon, the French Ambaseador, called on President Roosevelt to-day and it is understood that he made a verbal request that we send ships to bring away the survivors of the St. Pierre dis

to which reference was made in the President's message. ARMY BUYING STORES HERE.

Sending Food and Clothing to Prentice Stores to Go by the Dixle. In response to orders from the Wer Department at Washington there were busy times at the Army Building yesterday in purchasing supplies to be sent to Martique on the Dixie. In the absence of Col. Kimball, Major von Schrader, in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, bought right and left, paying in vouchers drawn

"The Dixie can hardly be got ready to start before Wednesday afternoon or night. said Major von Schrader, "and we are getting supplies together to put on board of her as rapidly as possible. In addition to provisions and medical supplies we are purchasing clothing of a character suitable

The President learned early through Secretary Hay that Thomas T. Prentis of Melrose, Mass. the United States Consul at St. Pierre, Mrs. Prentis and their two daughters had lost their lives in the Martinique disaster. He learned also from the same source that 30,000 people had lost their lives and that 50,000 were homeless. This news came to Secretary Hay from Louis H. Ayme, United States Consul at Guadeloupe, who left there on Saturday night for Martinique under instructions to ascertain the fate of the Prentis family and report conditions. Mr. Ayme's message, the substance of which was given by the President in his special message to Congress was as follows:

"The disaster is complete—the city wiped out. Consul Prentis and his family are dead. Governor says 30,000 have perished; 50,000 are homeless and hungry. He suggests that the Red Cross be asked to send to fide the people over their immediate necessities.

The Drixie will be received. The Fontabelle of the Quebec line of steamers sails for Martinique and other points in the West Indies to-morrow, and negotiations were opened by the Government with the company with the view to securing all her spare cargo room for relief supplies. Mr. Onterbridge, for the steam-ship cempany, gave Major von Schrader an option up to 11 o'clock this morning. St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua and Guadeloupe before arriving at Martinique. Even if she went direct to the stricken island she could hardly reach there before May 24, and it believed that by that time provisions will have reached fort de France to tide the people over their immediate necessities.

The Dixie, so far as the ship is

The Dixie, so far as the ship is concerned, will be ready to sail to-day some time, but it is doubtful if she will get away before to-morrow noon. Everything depends on the orders she gets to-day from Washington.

from Washington

PATERSON WILL RELP. TOO. she Will Contribute, Hand Inexperts, to the sofferers of Martinique.

PATERSON, May 12 - Mayor Hinehliffe isseied a proclamation to-night asking for assistance for the sufferers of Martinique It resites that while the people of Paterson have recently suffered from a great calamity they are still able to contranste to a people who are even greater can make them sympathize the more with the sufferings of others

PHI SIDEAT FATIADS SY MPATHY deseage to President Loubet and M.

Loubet's Besponse. WARRINGTON, May 17 These messages in regard to the enlamity to the Island pare for sea was shown to-day when the President Rooses elt and President Loubet